CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE VIDOVICH PROJECT, JAMUL, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

TPM 21104; PROJECT 07-0087423

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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Title:	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Vidovich Project, Jamul, San Diego County, California TPM 21104; Project 07-0087423
Type of Study:	Archaeological survey
New Sites:	CA-SDI-18,736 and P-37-029292
Updated Sites:	None
USGS Quadrangles:	Dulzura (7.5' series)
Acreage:	5.43 acres
Keywords:	Positive archaeological survey; historic trash scatter, isolated mano; not CEQA significant, not RPO significant; Jamul, County of San Diego; T17S, R1E, Section 2

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

(Bound Separately -- Not for Public Review)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Vidovich Tentative Parcel Map is located in the Jamul community in eastern San Diego County. The property is on the east side of Heide Lane, just north of Olive Vista Drive, which is accessed from Lyons Valley Road. The parcel lies northeast of State Route 94 and east and south of Lyons Valley Road. The applicant proposes a small residential development on the 5.43-acre property. The project would include four single-family residential lots (1-acre minimum lot size).

The project area was surveyed for cultural resources by County staff in January 2008. A scatter of historic trash was found, prompting the requirement for the current survey and report. The property was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis personnel and a Native American monitor from Red Tail Monitoring and Research in February 2008. Two archaeological resources were identified during the survey: P-37-029292 and CA-SDI-18,736. P-37-029292 is a mano found in the front yard of the existing house, in a very disturbed context. This isolate is not significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is not an important resource under County guidelines. The isolate does not meet the significance criteria of the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). Therefore, impacts to it would not represent significant effects.

CA-SDI-18,736 is a scatter of historic trash located in the northeast corner of the project area. The trash is scattered on the slopes north and east of the existing house. Artifacts noted include glass (clear, cobalt, aqua, orange/marigold), plain white stoneware, Japanese decalware, some miscellaneous metal, and a few fragments of abalone shell. There is almost no diagnostic material at the site, and there does not appear to be a subsurface deposit. Ten diagnostic artifacts were mapped and collected from the site; these will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other appropriate repository. No buildings are shown within or adjacent to the property on aerial photographs from 1928 nor on the 1943 USGS topographic map. A house does appear on the 1955 USGS map. Based on this, the house (which has since been removed and a new one constructed in its place) and trash scatter would post-date World War II. Based on the essentially modern age of the trash scatter, as well as its lack of research potential, CA-SDI-18,736 does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it is not a significant resource under CEQA. While the site is important under County guidelines, its limited research potential has been fulfilled by documentation of the site through a site record filed at the South Coastal Information Center and by this report. CA-SDI-18,736 does not meet the significance criteria of RPO.

No significant cultural resources have been identified within the project area. Therefore, the Vidovich project is expected to have no adverse impacts to cultural resources. Due to the presence of the isolated mano and the historic trash scatter, an archaeological monitoring program shall be conducted during grading, as detailed in Chapter 5.0 Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations and summarized in Chapter 8.0. All cultural material collected will be permanently curated at

the San Diego Archaeological Center or other appropriate repository (see Chapters 5.0 and 8.0).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Vidovich Tentative Parcel Map is located in the Jamul community in eastern San Diego County (Figure 1). The property is on the east side of Heide Lane, just north of Olive Vista Drive. Olive Vista Drive is accessed from Lyons Valley Road. The parcel lies northeast of State Route 94 and east and south of Lyons Valley Road (Figures 2 and 3). The Vidovich property is in Township 17 South, Range 1 East, Section 2, on the USGS 7.5' Dulzura quadrangle (Figure 2).

The applicant proposes a small residential development on the 5.43-acre property. The project would include four single-family residential lots (1-acre minimum lot size), as illustrated in Figure 3.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

The project area is in the foothills of San Diego County, where the climate is characterized as Mediterranean hot summer. Average annual temperatures range from a January low of about 36^{o} F to a July high of about 85^{o} F, and annual rainfall averages around 15 inches (Griner and Pryde 1976:Table 3.1). A seasonal drainage just east of the property flows south, ultimately into Jamul Creek a little over three miles south of the project site (Figure 2). The parcel is about 3.5 miles southeast of the Sweetwater River.

The project site is underlain by Mesozoic granitic rocks (Strand 1962). The soils mapped for the property are Las Posas fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded; and Cieneba coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded (Bowman 1973). These soils generally support annual grasses and forbs, flattop buckwheat, chamise, California sagebrush, sumac, and ceanothus (Bowman 1973). Several of these native plants were noted during the current survey, as well as opuntia (cactus). These plants and others in their vegetation communities are known to have been used by native populations for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well. Rabbits were an important food source, as were deer, numerous small mammals, and birds.

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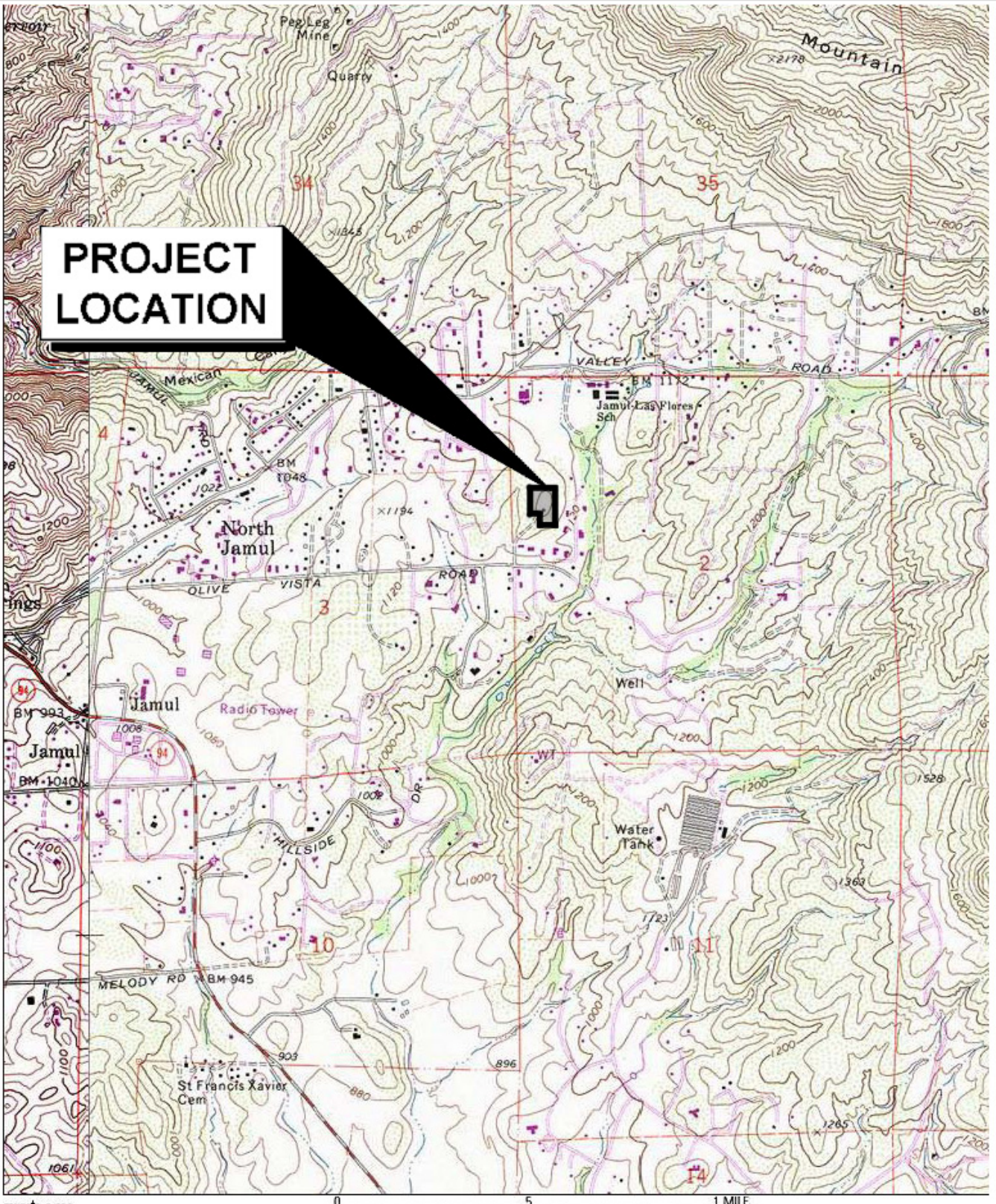
Regional location in San Diego County

Figure 1



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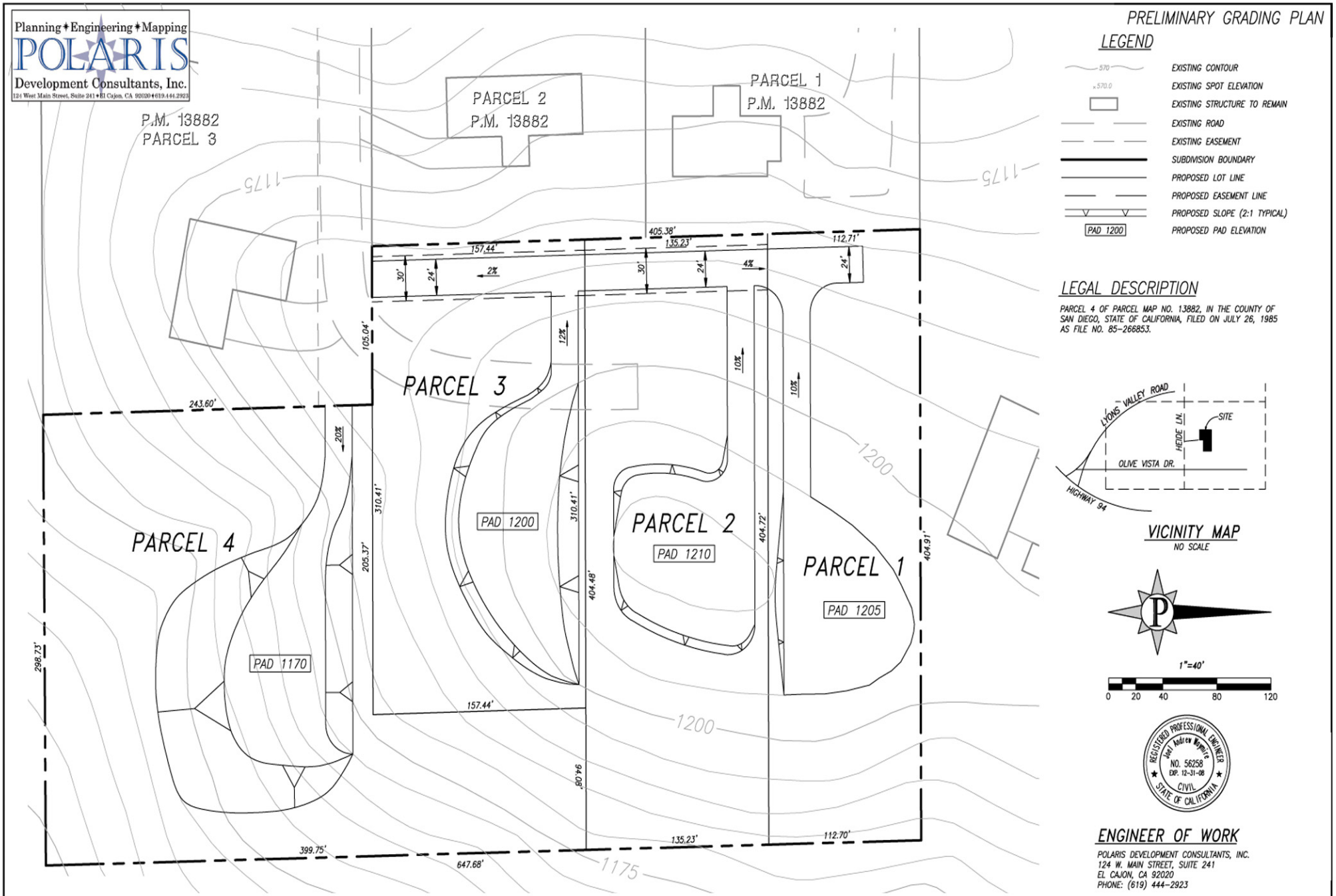
Project location on USGS 7.5'
Dulzura quadrangle

Figure 2



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Project Plans

Figure 3

Cultural Environment

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a reasonable background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area. Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations. The following is a brief summary of the culture history of the San Diego area.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites which Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, became seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

In the inland area of northern San Diego County (originally in the Pauma Valley), True (1958) identified the Pauma complex. Like La Jolla complex sites, Pauma sites contain milling implements, discoidals, and core scrapers, along with "San Dieguito-like flaked-stone crescents and leaf-shaped points or knives" (Moratto 1984:151). Further analysis has led True (1980) to suggest that there is a close relationship between Pauma and La Jolla, and that some Pauma complex sites show evidence of the Campbell tradition intrusion proposed by Warren (1968). It appears that the Pauma complex is the inland counterpart to the coastal La Jolla complex (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984; Gallegos 1987; True and Beemer 1982). The time period represented by La Jolla and Pauma sites is known as the Early Milling or Milling Archaic period.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the mid-1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San

Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Recent work has emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites which have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the Mission San Luis Rey). The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). Agua Hedionda is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Kumeyaay territories. Elements of the San Luis Rey complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True et al. 1974). Of these elements, mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs are not associated with earlier sites. True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at San Luis Rey sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). He considered ceramics to be a late development among the Luiseño, probably learned from the Diegueño. The general mortuary pattern at San Luis Rey sites is ungathered cremations.

The Cuyamaca complex, reported by True (1970), is similar to the San Luis Rey complex, differing in the following points:

1. Defined cemeteries away from living areas;
2. Use of grave markers;
3. Cremations placed in urns;
4. Use of specially made mortuary offerings;
5. Cultural preference for side-notched points;
6. Substantial numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc., in contrast to small numbers of these implements in San Luis Rey sites;
7. Emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items;
8. Steatite industry;
9. Substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey;
10. Clay-lined hearths (True 1970:53-54).

Both the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes were defined on the basis of village sites in the foothills and mountains. Coastal manifestations of both Luiseño and Kumeyaay differ

from their inland counterparts. Fewer projectile points are found on the coast, and there tends to be a greater number of scrapers and scraper planes at coastal sites (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988). Cobble-based tools, originally defined as "La Jolla", are characteristic of coastal sites of the Late Prehistoric period as well (Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985:117; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987:56).

The San Diego Mission and the Presidio of San Diego were founded in 1769, bringing about profound changes in the lives of the Indians of San Diego. Ethnographic work concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples, who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. Coastal groups were quickly absorbed into the mission system or died of newly introduced diseases. Therefore, ethnographic accounts of the Indians of the San Diego coast are sparse.

While Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo visited San Diego briefly in 1542, the beginning of the historic period in the San Diego area is generally given as 1769. It was that year that the Royal Presidio and the first Mission San Diego were founded on a hill overlooking Mission Valley. The Mission San Diego de Alcala was constructed in its current location five years later. The Spanish Colonial period lasted until 1821 and was characterized by religious and military institutions bringing Spanish culture to the area and attempting to convert the Native American population to Christianity. Mission San Diego was the first mission founded in Southern California. Mission San Luis Rey, in Oceanside, was founded in 1798. *Asistencias* (chapels) were established at Santa Ysabel (1818) and Pala (1816).

The Mexican period lasted from 1821, when California became part of Mexico, to 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican-American War. Following secularization of the missions in 1834, mission lands were given as large land grants to Mexican citizens as rewards for service to the Mexican government. The society made a transition from one dominated by the church and the military to a more civilian population, with people living on ranchos or in pueblos. The Pueblo of San Diego was established during the period, and transportation routes were expanded. Cattle ranching prevailed over agricultural activities.

The American period began in 1848, when California was ceded to the United States. The territory became a state in 1850. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought about the creation of the Lands Commission in response to the Homestead Act of 1851, which was adopted as a means of validating and settling land ownership claims throughout the state. Few of the large Mexican ranchos remained intact, due to legal costs and the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to prove title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. The influx of people to California and to the San Diego region resulted from several factors, including the discovery of gold in the state, the end of the Civil War, the availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and later, the importance of San Diego County as an agricultural area supported by roads, irrigation systems, and connecting railways. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, rural areas of San Diego County developed small agricultural communities centered on one-room schoolhouses. Such rural

farming communities consisted of individuals and families tied together through geographical boundaries, a common schoolhouse, and a church. Farmers living in small rural communities were instrumental in the development of San Diego County. They fed the growing urban population and provided business for local markets. Rural farm school districts represented the most common type of community in the county from 1870 to 1930. The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to boom and bust cycles in the 1880s.

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Records searches for the project area and a one-mile radius were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search map is included as Confidential Appendix A of this report. Thirty-one archaeological sites and four isolates have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property, none within or adjacent to the current project area. Recorded sites within a one-mile radius are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Previously recorded sites within a one-mile radius

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Recorder, Date
4361	Bedrock milling features	75 m by 75 m	Berryman, n.d.
4362	Temporary camp with bedrock milling features, flakes, tools, animal bone. Significant	151 m by 367 m	Berryman, n.d.; Brian F. Smith & Associates 2003
4363	Bedrock milling feature (slick), flakes, cores, hammerstone	70 m by 55 m	Berryman, n.d.
4364	Bedrock milling feature, flakes, cores, hammerstone	50 m by 50 m	Berryman, n.d.
4534	Large artifact scatter with bedrock milling features, shell, and possible human bone	250 ft by 100 ft	May 1975

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Recorder, Date
4744	Original site record is the same as that for CA-SDI-4534. Update by Fink and Corum noted a rock circle but no large artifact scatter with milling features	250 ft by 100 ft	Hofmeister 1975
5394	Two loci: one with bedrock milling features, flakes, a mano, and pottery. One with flakes, scrapers, and pottery	23 m by 15 m	Eckhardt 1977
5402	Flakes, manos, hammerstone	50 m by 25 m	Eckhardt 1977
5408	Three loci of bedrock milling features, flakes, and one scraper	15 m by 10 m	Eckhardt 1977
5409	Cement foundation and trash scatter	60 m by 50 m	Eckhardt 1977
5934	Temporary camp with cairn, mano, metate, scraper, and debitage	515 ft by 100 ft	Gadler 1978
6734	Lithic scatter with flakes, and a scraper	50 m by 30 m	Eidsness 1979
6738	Temporary camp with five loci of bedrock milling features and one locus of a midden deposit	175 m by 175 m	Eidsness 1979; Pigniolo 2004
7244	Fourteen flake scatters	6000 m^2	Roth 1978
7970	Lithic scatter of over 50 flakes, a mano, and a core/ hammerstone	23 m by 14 m	May 1980
7971	Bedrock milling features and one flake	12 m by 4 m	May 1980
7972	Milling station and lithic scatter, with bedrock milling features (slicks) and flakes	5 m by 4 m	May 1980

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Recorder, Date
7973	Bedrock milling features (slicks)	24 m by 14 m	May 1980
7974	Historic trash with bedrock milling features and flakes	14 m by 7 m	May 1980
10,141	Bedrock milling features, midden, pottery, flakes, and a projectile point	35 m by 35 m	Chace 1985
10,818	Milling station with 18 bedrock milling features and a moderate to heavy artifact scatter of manos, flakes, tools, pottery, and historic trash	140 m by 55 m	Cárdenas 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1988
16,640	Temporary camp with four bedrock milling features and debitage	192 m by 154 m	Brian F. Smith & Associates 2003
16,641	Temporary camp with three bedrock milling features and two flakes	55 m by 22 m	Brian F. Smith & Associates 2003
16,642	Temporary camp or processing site with three bedrock milling features and five flakes	41 m by 29 m	Brian F. Smith & Associates 2003
16,674	Processing site with two bedrock milling features, flakes, tools, manos	114 m by 50 m	Brian F. Smith & Associates 2003
16,675	Lithic scatter of four artifacts	10 m by 6 m	Brian F. Smith & Associates 2003
16,936	Bedrock milling with no artifacts	6 m by 6 m	Fulton 2004
17,140	Temporary camp with a large lithic scatter, ceramics, animal bone, a lithic scatter, and subsurface deposit	15 m by 15 m	Pigniolo 2004

CA-SDI-#	Site Description	Site Dimensions	Recorder, Date
18,324	Extensive milling station with bedrock milling features (mortars, basins, slicks), “a rain rock”, flakes, manos, and midden	150 m by 75 m	Isham and Cook 1978
18,325	Bedrock milling features and artifact scatter of manos, tools, flakes, and a hammerstone	3000 m^2	Isham and Cook 1978
18,338	Large habitation site with four bedrock milling loci (mortars and slicks) and numerous artifact scatters of projectile points, ground stone, ceramics, flakes	200 m by 100 m	Wolf 2005
P-37-#	**Site Description**		**Recorder, Date**
018380	Isolate -- flake	--	Vaughan and Wahoff 1999
018381	Isolate -- flake	--	Wahoff 1999
018382	Isolate -- flake	--	Wahoff 1999
018383	Isolate -- flake	--	Wahoff 1999

Previous Studies

The project area was surveyed for cultural resources by County staff in January 2008 (Shalom 2008). A scatter of historic trash was found, prompting the requirement for the current survey and report. The historic trash scatter is described below, under Results. An adjacent property to the north was surveyed by County staff in 2007; no cultural resources were identified within that property (Wright 2007). The only other survey in the immediate vicinity was on a property about 500 ft to the east, across the drainage (Chace 1985). One site was recorded in conjunction with that survey. That site, CA-SDI-10,141, included bedrock milling features, midden soil, flakes, pottery, and a projectile point (site record, on file at South Coastal Information Center).

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA, RPO, and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code section 5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
   (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
   (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
   (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
   (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5 (C) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and

this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(D) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
   (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the keeper of the National Register; or
   (bb) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

(2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials, and

(3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
   (aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or
   (bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 Historic Resources

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to historic resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

2. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating historical resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique historical sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. The RPO provides preservation measures for identified cultural sites. In addition, County regulations provide protection for previously undocumented resources that may be discovered during construction. See Section 1.3 for a discussion of the specific regulations. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by these guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

2.2 Archaeological Resources

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
2. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique archaeological sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the RPO requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. The RPO provides preservation measures for identified cultural sites. In addition, County regulations provide protection for previously undocumented resources that may be discovered during construction. See Section 1.3 for a discussion of the specific regulations. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by these guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

Records searches were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University and from the San Diego Museum of Man for the project area and a one-mile radius around it (Confidential Appendix A). The results of the records searches are detailed above in Section 1.2.2 Records Search Results. Historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed. Historic maps reviewed included the 1903 USGS 30' Cuyamaca quadrangle, the 1943 USGS 15' Jamul quadrangle, and the 1955 USGS 15' Jamul quadrangle. County tax factor aerial photographs from 1928 were also reviewed.

The Vidovich project area was surveyed for cultural resources on February 20, 2008 by Mary Robbins-Wade and Stephen R. Van Wormer of Affinis and Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research (Native American monitor). Cultural resources identified were plotted on a project topographic map (Confidential Appendix B). Site record forms for the historic trash scatter and isolated mano were completed and submitted to the South Coastal Information Center and the San Diego Museum of Man. The site records are included as Confidential Appendix C.

In response to comments from County staff, CA-SDI-18,736 was revisited on June 7, 2011 to map and collect potentially diagnostic artifacts. Artifacts collected were taken to the Affinis lab, where they were washed, sorted, and cataloged. Standard catalog forms were completed for the collection that recorded provenience, artifact type, and material. The artifact catalog is included as Appendix A of this report. The artifacts were examined by Stephen R. Van Wormer (glass) and Susan D. Walter (ceramics) of Walter Enterprises.

3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

County staff contacted the Native American Heritage Commission on November 30, 2007 for a search of their sacred lands files (see Confidential Appendix D). On January 3, 2008, County staff contacted Tribes and individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission soliciting information regarding the potential for the presence of cultural resources that might be affected by the project. The Chairman of the Jamul Indian Village responded on January 8, 2008 that the Jamul Tribe had no comment regarding the project. This correspondence is included in Confidential Appendix D. Project manager/project archaeologist Mary Robbins-Wade contacted Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research regarding the project. Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research served as Native American monitor on the survey.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 Historic Resources

No buildings are shown within or adjacent to the project area on the 1928 tax factor aerial photographs, although nearby roads, such as Olive Vista Road and Lyons Valley Road, do appear on the aerial photograph, as do some fence lines in the vicinity. A house is shown on the property on the 1955 USGS map. This house was apparently removed, as the owner indicated that the current house on the property was built in 1971. This is supported by County assessor records, which show the "effective year" for the residence as 1972. Based on this, the house and associated building on the property are not 50 years old and do not represent historic resources.

3.2.2 Archaeological Resources

Two archaeological resources have been identified within the project area: P-37-029292 and CA-SDI-18,736. P-37-029292 is a bifacial, shaped mano found in the front yard of the existing house. The artifact was found under a landscape tree, in a very disturbed context. The original provenience of the mano is not known. It could have been collected from a nearby archaeological site or from farther a-field. This isolate is not significant under CEQA and is not an important resource under County guidelines. Therefore, impacts to it would not represent significant effects.

CA-SDI-18,736 is a scatter of historic trash located in the northeast corner of the project area. The trash is scattered on the slopes north and east of the existing house. Artifacts noted during the survey included glass (clear, cobalt, aqua, orange/marigold), plain white stoneware, Japanese decalware, some miscellaneous metal, and a few fragments of abalone shell. The clear glass is fine-grained with no bubbles, indicating it postdates 1930. One piece of the decalware has a partial makers' mark reading "Goldcastle Japan", but the entire mark is not readable. One source dates this partial mark to 1920-1940, which would appear to be correct, as the ware is typical of pre-World War II Japanese export ceramics. All of the decalware is the same pattern, and there are few enough pieces that it could represent only one or two vessels. One glass base has an Owens Illinois mark that dates from 1929-1954. County staff noted one fragment of purple glass and one hole-in-top can. Both of these items would be pre-World War I, but no other material of this age was found at the site.

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Locations of cultural resources	Figure 4

In response to comments from County staff, the site was revisited in June 2011, and all potentially diagnostic artifacts were mapped and collected. Not all the artifacts noted during the survey were found when the site was revisited, as tenants have cleaned up some trash in the area, and a pile of horse manure was present in June 2011 that was not there during the 2008 survey. However, little diagnostic material had been found during the survey; it is discussed above. Cultural material not collected includes glass and historic ceramic fragments that could not be identified as to vessel type or had no maker's marks or other diagnostic features. There is not a great deal of cultural material at the site, but non-diagnostic material was not quantified. Ten diagnostic artifacts were collected: three glass and seven ceramic. These artifacts were examined by Stephen R. Van Wormer (glass) and Susan D. Walter (ceramics) of Walter Enterprises. The three glass items are: a jar, a bottle base, and a fragment of sun-purpled glass. The jar and bottle were both made by the Owens Illinois Glass Company (Toledo, Ohio) and date from 1954 to the present (Toulouse 1971). The fragment of sun-purpled glass dates between 1880 and 1920, the period when manganese was used in glass manufacturing. This piece exhibits no other diagnostic features.

The seven ceramic sherds represent three vessels. One sherd has the maker's mark of Edwin M. Knowles China Co., from East Liverpool, Ohio, made between 1901 and 1948 (de Bolt 1994:67 (118)). Two of the sherds have no maker's marks, but the pattern is one dating to circa 1930 (Cunningham 1982:23, for instance); these are from a plate or saucer. Three sherds are from a saucer made by Tashiro Shoten Ltd. (Japan). The piece was made around World War II; the factory closed in 1954 (White 1998:17, 10 (44)). One additional ceramic sherd was collected, with the hope that it would be identifiable. This piece has a small fragment of a maker's mark, but it is too fragmentary to be identified.

Other glass that was noted at the site during the survey (but not collected) was described by Stephen Van Wormer as modern, as it was thin-walled and fine-grained, with no bubbles.

In addition, three lithic flakes were mapped and collected amid the trash scatter. These three artifacts are all made of non-local materials and appear to have been collected and brought to the site, rather than the result of Native American cultural activity. A short distance upslope from CA-SDI-18,736 is a rock ring around an ornamental tree, which is composed of a variety of local and non-local rocks, including vesicular basalt, quartz, quartzite, cherts, jasper, and others.

Based on the survey and on the revisit to the site in 2011, there does not appear to be a subsurface deposit. There are numerous gopher holes throughout the site, as well as cutting by bike trails, and areas where olive trees have been removed, all of which show no evidence of cultural material in a subsurface context, either in the back dirt or in cuts.

As noted above, no buildings are shown within or adjacent to the property on aerial photographs from 1928 nor on the 1943 USGS topographic map. A house does appear on the 1955 USGS map. Based on this, the house (which has since been removed and a new

one constructed in its place) and trash scatter would post-date World War II. Based on the essentially modern age of the trash scatter, as well as its lack of research potential, CA-SDI-18,736 does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it is not a significant resource under CEQA. While the site is important under County guidelines, its research potential has been fulfilled by documentation of the site through a site record filed at the South Coastal Information Center and by this report. This report serves to mitigate impacts to the site from project development.

3.2.3 Native American Participation/Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission has no cultural resources listed in their sacred lands files for the project area and immediate vicinity (see Confidential Appendix D). County staff received one response to the letters sent to Tribes and individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. This response was from the Jamul Tribe, who indicated they had no comments regarding the project (Confidential Appendix D). The Native American consultants have expressed no concerns.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

4.1.1 Resource Importance -- Historic Resources

No historic structural resources have been identified within the project area.

4.1.2 Resource Importance -- Archaeological and Native American Resources

Two archaeological resources have been identified within the project area. The isolated mano (P-37-029292) is not an important resource under County guidelines nor significant under CEQA. The historic artifact scatter (CA-SDI-18,736) is not a significant resource under CEQA. While the site is important under County guidelines, its limited research potential has been fulfilled by documentation in the form of a site record filed at the South Coastal Information Center and this report. CA-SDI-18,736 does not meet the significance criteria for the County's RPO: "Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance.

4.2 Impact identification

4.2.1 Impact Identification -- Historic Resources

The project will have no impacts to historic resources.

4.2.2 Impact Identification -- Archaeological and Native American Resources

As addressed in Section 2.0, Guidelines for Determining Significance, for the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

No. The research potential of CA-SDI-18,736 has been fulfilled by documentation in the form of a site record filed at the South Coastal Information Center and this report. The isolated mano is not an important resource under County guidelines nor significant under CEQA.

2. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

No. No RPO- significant resources have been identified.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS -- MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

No significant cultural resources have been identified within the project area. Therefore, the Vidovich project is expected to have no adverse impacts to cultural resources. Due to the presence of the isolated mano and the historic trash scatter, County staff requires that an archaeological monitoring program be conducted during grading. An archaeologist and a Native American monitor will be present for all grading, trenching, and other ground-disturbing activity. If cultural material is encountered, the monitors will have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural material. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The archaeologist, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods. All cultural material collected will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center or other appropriate repository.

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7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATION CONTACTED

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Gabe Kitchen	Native American Monitor

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Clint Linton	Red Tail Monitoring and Research

8.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Site Number	Direct Impacts	Mitigation Measures
CA-SDI-18,736	Yes	Monitoring of project grading; curation of any cultural material collected during survey and monitoring
P-37-029292	Yes	Curation

APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT CATALOG

Summary table for the surface collection at CA-SDI-18,736

Site	Artifact #	Unit type	Shot distance	Shot direction	Class	Item	Material	Count	Weight
CA-SDI-18,736	1	Mapped Point	10	30	Glass	Clear		1	9.7
CA-SDI-18,736	2	Mapped Point	8	10	Glass	Unclassified		1	1.6
CA-SDI-18,736	3	Mapped Point	17	268	Historic Ceramic	Gold-Banded Earthenware		1	11.7
CA-SDI-18,736	4	Mapped Point	19	270	Historic Ceramic	Transfer Printedware		1	.9
CA-SDI-18,736	5	Mapped Point	19	270	Historic Ceramic	Porcelain		1	5.3
CA-SDI-18,736	6	Mapped Point	19	270	Historic Ceramic	Earthenware		1	5.4
CA-SDI-18,736	7	Mapped Point	19	270	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Obsidian	1	1.4
CA-SDI-18,736	8	Mapped Point	19	270	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Chert	1	3.6
CA-SDI-18,736	9	Mapped Point	19	270	Flaked Stone	Debitage	Undetermined	1	9.0
CA-SDI-18,736	10	Mapped Point	20	266	Historic Ceramic	Porcelain		1	4.5
CA-SDI-18,736	11	Mapped Point	20	266	Historic Ceramic	Porcelain		1	24.8
CA-SDI-18,736	12	Mapped Point	40	54	Glass	Porcelain		1	115.5
CA-SDI-18,736	13	Mapped Point	22	60	Historic Ceramic	Stoneware		1	3.6